



## Alerta de Artículos Recientes 06/11 Junio

### Democracia, Desarrollo, Política, Gobierno y Derechos Humanos

#### **Post-quake Haiti: Security Depends on Resettlement and Development.**

International Crisis Group. June 28, 2011.

A year and a half after the Western Hemisphere's deadliest earthquake devastated Haiti, 650,000 victims still wait for permanent housing in more than 1,000 unstable emergency camps dotting Port-au-Prince. Forced evictions, some violent, along with the reappearance of criminal gangs in those camps and slums, add to the volatile mix. Adopting, communicating and setting in motion a comprehensive resettlement strategy, with full input from the victims and local communities, is the first critical reconstruction challenge he must meet in order to restore stability. It will also test the capacity for common international action beyond emergency relief after a year of disturbing divisions within the UN country team and among donors over resettlement strategy, says the report. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/latin-america/haiti/B25%20Post-quake%20Haiti%20-%20Security%20Depends%20on%20Resettlement%20and%20Development.pdf> [PDF format, 24 pages].

**Freedom in the 50 States.** Mercatus Center, George Mason University. Jason Sorens and William Ruger. June 7, 2011.

The study comprehensively ranks the American states on their public policies that affect individual freedoms in the economic, social, and personal spheres. It updates, expands, and improves upon 2009 Freedom in the 50 States study. The authors have added more policy variables (such as bans on trans fats and the audio recording of police, Massachusetts's individual health-insurance mandate, and mandated family leave), improved existing measures (such as those for fiscal policies, workers' compensation regulations, and asset-forfeiture rules), and developed specific policy prescriptions for each of the 50 states based on data and a survey of state policy experts. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

[http://mercatus.org/sites/all/modules/custom/mercatus\\_50\\_states/files/Freedom50States2011.pdf](http://mercatus.org/sites/all/modules/custom/mercatus_50_states/files/Freedom50States2011.pdf) [PDF format, 83 pages].

**The Role of Education in the Arab World Revolutions.** Brookings Institution. Rebecca Winthrop. June 10, 2011.

The causes of the recent revolutions in the Arab world are numerous and complex, and certainly cannot be attributed to one factor. Many experts spoke about the big role that social media played as well as the deep-seeded frustrations with corruption, state legitimacy and foreign policies. However, one tipping point that experts have focused on is demographics- specifically, the youth bulge. Nearly one-half of the population of the Middle East and North Africa is under the age of 20 and high rates of unemployment (25 percent) among 15 to 24-year-olds in the region continues to be of huge concern. While access to education is an essential pathway out of poverty in many countries, in Morocco and Algeria, university graduates are less likely to be employed than their peers who have only completed primary or secondary school. In Egypt and Bahrain, those with a secondary school education have higher rates of unemployment than their peers with just primary school educations. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

[http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0610\\_arab\\_world\\_education\\_winthrop.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0610_arab_world_education_winthrop.aspx) [HTML format, various paging].

**Constitutional Coups?: Military Interventions in Latin America.** Center for Strategic & International Studies. Howard J. Wiarda and Hilary Collins. June 9, 2011.

Americans are so committed to elections and democracy as the only legitimate path to political power that it is sometimes hard to conceive of politics by other means. Moreover U.S. policymakers tend to believe that elections occupy a higher realm of moral authority and hope that, with democracy assistance programs, Latin America and other developing areas will "move beyond" revolutions, coup d'états, general strikes, and other nonelectoral routes to power. But, military coups remain a regular and recurrent feature of Latin American politics, and nonelectoral paths may still be pursued there, especially in crisis circumstances. Furthermore, some of these extra-electoral means may enjoy both legitimacy and constitutional mandate. In this report, the authors test these propositions as they apply to various countries in Latin America.

[http://csis.org/files/publication/110608\\_Wiarda\\_ConstitutionalCoups\\_Web.pdf](http://csis.org/files/publication/110608_Wiarda_ConstitutionalCoups_Web.pdf) [PDF format, 18 pages].

**How Should Americans Think About Human Rights?** The Heritage Foundation. Kim R. Holmes. June 13, 2011.

America's storied leadership in promoting liberty and individual rights began long before we became a nation. It began when the first persecuted immigrants came here to find religious freedom. Their belief in a natural, God-given right to practice religion freely grew out of centuries-old struggles of people to secure a right to life,

liberty, and property under the rule of law, not the whim of rulers. How should Americans think about human rights today? [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

[http://thf\\_media.s#.amazonaws.com/2011/pdf/UA9.pdf](http://thf_media.s#.amazonaws.com/2011/pdf/UA9.pdf) [PDF format, 24 pages].

**Learning to Walk without a Crutch: The International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala.** International Crisis Group. May 31, 2011.

Despite the promising beginning made by a unique hybrid legal body established by agreement with the U.N., a culture of fear and impunity still prevails in Guatemala, according to the report. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

[http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/regions/latin-america-caribbean/guatemala/036-learning-to-walk-without-a-crutch-the-international-commission-against-impunity-in-guatemala.aspx?alt\\_lang=es](http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/regions/latin-america-caribbean/guatemala/036-learning-to-walk-without-a-crutch-the-international-commission-against-impunity-in-guatemala.aspx?alt_lang=es) Summary in Spanish [HTML format, various paging].

The Stakes in the Political Fight over Libya. Council on Foreign Relations. Deborah Jerome. June 21, 2011.

A debate over presidential war powers has refocused attention on the scope and purpose of the U.S. military role in Libya and what it means for policy toward other brutal Arab regimes.

<http://www.cfr.org/libya/stakes-political-fight-over-libya/p25315> [HTML format, various paging].

**Creating High Performance Government: A Once-in-a-Generation Opportunity.** Robert F. Wagner School of Government, New York University. Paul C. Light. June 21, 2011.

Confidence in the federal government's ability to respond effectively to national and international, economic and political problems continues to dwindle, according to the report. Some of these complaints are a clear reaction to political ideology, deepening polarization, and the recent budget battles, but they all reflect a core of reality. American's remain divided on what the federal government should do in these difficult, uncertain times, but are increasingly convinced that the federal government must work better, and at lower cost. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

[http://www.rffg.org/reports/FCHP\\_Final.pdf](http://www.rffg.org/reports/FCHP_Final.pdf) [PDF format, 53 pages].

**Promoting Global Internet Freedom: Policy and Technology.** Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Patricia Moloney Figliola. May 26, 2011.

Modern communication tools such as the Internet provide a relatively inexpensive, accessible, easy-entry means of sharing ideas, information, and pictures around the world. In a political and human rights context, in closed societies when the more established, formal news media is denied access to or does not report on specified

news events, the Internet has become an alternative source of media, and sometimes a means to organize politically. The openness and the freedom of expression allowed through social networking sites, as well as the blogs, video sharing sites, and other tools of today's communications technology, have proven to be an unprecedented and often disruptive force in some closed societies. Governments that seek to maintain their authority and control the ideas and information their citizens receive are often caught in a dilemma: they feel that they need access to the Internet to participate in commerce in the global market and for economic growth and technological development, but fear that allowing open access to the Internet potentially weakens their control over their citizens. Current legislation under consideration by the 112<sup>th</sup> Congress would mandate that U.S. companies selling Internet technologies and services to repressive countries take actions to combat censorship and protect personally identifiable information.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R41837.pdf> [PDF format, 16 pages].

**"We've Never Seen Such Horror": Crimes against Humanity by Syrian Security Forces.** Human Rights Watch. June 1, 2011.

The report is based on more than 50 interviews with victims and witnesses to abuses. The report focuses on violations in Daraa governorate, where some of the worst violence took place after protests seeking greater freedoms began in various parts of the country. The specifics went largely unreported due to the information blockade imposed by the Syrian authorities. Victims and witnesses interviewed by Human Rights Watch described systematic killings, beatings, torture using electroshock devices, and detention of people seeking medical care. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

<http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2011/06/01/we-ve-never-seen-such-horror-0> [HTML format with links].

**The Future of Government: Lessons from Around the World.** World Economic Forum. June 7, 2011.

Governments around the world are faced with new demands, new expectations and a fast-growing array of new technologies and tools. A current example is the Middle East, where a youth revolution built on the global technology revolution is demanding immediate reform. The challenges faced by governments increasingly span national borders and require resources and expertise to be mobilized on a scale that far exceeds those of governments. To be efficient and effective in today's complex, interlinked and fast-changing environment, governments need to redesign their structures and processes to capitalize on a new set of actors and tools. [*Note: contains copyrighted material*].

[http://www3.weforum.org/docs/EU11/WEF\\_EU11\\_FutureofGovernment\\_Report.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/EU11/WEF_EU11_FutureofGovernment_Report.pdf) [PDF format, 52 pages].